

# WILSON PRAISES THE EFFORTS OF RUSSIA TO RESTORE PEACE

men should be held within open, not closed doors, and all the world has been audience, as was desired.

"To whom have we been listening, then? To those who speak the spirit and intention of the resolutions of the German Reichstag of the 9th of July last, the spirit and intention of the Liberal leaders and parties of Germany or to those who resist and defy that spirit and intention and insist upon conquest and subjugation? Or are we listening, in fact, to both, unreconciled and in open and hopeless contradiction?"

## PEACE OF WORLD DEPENDS ON ANSWER.

"These are very serious and pregnant questions. Upon the answer to them depends the peace of the world."

"But whatever the results of the parleys at Brest-Litovsk, whatever the confusions of counsel and of purpose in the utterances of the spokesmen of the Central Empires, they have again attempted to acquaint the world with their objects in the war and have again challenged their adversaries to say what their objects are and what sort of settlement they would deem just and satisfactory."

"There is no good reason why that challenge should not be responded to, and responded to with the utmost candor. We did not wait for it. Not once, but again and again we have laid our whole thought and purpose before the world, not in general terms only, but each time with sufficient definition to make it clear what sort of definite terms of settlement must necessarily spring out of them."

"Within the last week Mr. Lloyd George has spoken with admirable candor and in admirable spirit for the people and Government of Great Britain. There is no confusion of counsel among the adversaries of the Central Powers, no uncertainty of principle, no vagueness of detail. The only secrecy of counsel, the only lack of fearless frankness, the only failure to make definite statement of the objects of the war, lies with Germany and her allies."

## WAR SHOULD CONTINUE ONLY FOR VITAL AIMS.

"The issues of life and death hang upon these definitions. No statesman who has the least conception of his responsibility ought for a moment to permit himself to continue this tragical and appalling outpouring of blood and treasure unless he is sure beyond a peradventure that the objects of the vital sacrifice are part and parcel of the very life of society, and that the people for whom he speaks think them right and imperative as he does."

"There is, moreover, a voice calling for these definitions of principle and of purpose which is, it seems to me, more thrilling and more compelling than any of the many moving voices with which the troubled air of the world is filled. It is the voice of the Russian people. They are prostrate and all but helpless, it would seem, before the grim power of Germany, which has hitherto known no relenting and no pity. Their power apparently is shattered. And yet their soul is not subservient. They will not yield either in principle or in action."

"Their conception of what is right, of what is humane and honorable for them to accept, has been stated with a frankness, a largeness of view, a generosity of spirit and a universal human sympathy which must challenge the admiration of every friend of mankind, and they have refused to compound their ideals or desert others that they themselves may be safe."

"They call to us to say what it is that we desire; in what, if in anything, our purpose and our spirit differ from theirs, and I believe that the people of the United States would wish me to respond with utter simplicity and frankness. Whether their present leaders believe it or not, it is our heartfelt desire and hope that some way may be opened whereby we may be privileged to assist the people of Russia to attain their utmost hope of liberty and ordered peace."

## NEGOTIATIONS MUST BE IN THE OPEN.

"It will be our wish and purpose that the processes of peace, when they are begun, shall be absolutely open, and that they shall involve and permit henceforth no secret understandings of any kind. The day of conquest and aggrandizement is gone by. So is also the day of secret covenants entered into in the interest of particular Governments and likely at some unlooked-for moment to upset the peace of the world. It is this happy fact, now clear to the view of every public man whose thoughts do not still linger in an age that is dead and gone, which makes it possible for every nation whose purposes are consistent with justice and the peace of the world to avow now or at any other time the objects it has in view."

"We entered this war because violations of right had occurred which touched us to the quick and made the life of our own people impossible unless they were corrected and the world secured once for all against their recurrence."

"What we demand in this war, therefore, is nothing peculiar to ourselves. It is that the world be made fit and safe to live in, and particularly that it be made safe for every peace-loving nation which, like our own, wishes to live its own life, determine its own institutions, be assured of justice and fair dealing by the other peoples of the world, as against force and selfish aggression. All the peoples of the world are in effect partners in this interest, and for our own part we see very clearly that unless justice be done to others it will not be done to us."

## WILSON STATES FULL PROGRAMME.

"The programme of the world's peace, therefore, is our programme, and that programme, the only possible programme, as we see it, is this:

"1.—Open covenants of peace, openly arrived at, after which there shall be no private international understandings of any kind but diplomacy shall proceed always frankly and in the public view."

"2.—Absolute freedom of navigation upon the seas, outside territorial waters, alike in peace and in war, except as the seas may be closed in whole or in part by international action for the enforcement of international covenants."

"3.—The removal, so far as possible, of all economic barriers and the establishment of an equality of trade conditions among all the nations consenting to the peace and associating themselves for its maintenance."

"4.—Adequate guarantees given and taken that national armaments will be reduced to the lowest point consistent with domestic safety."

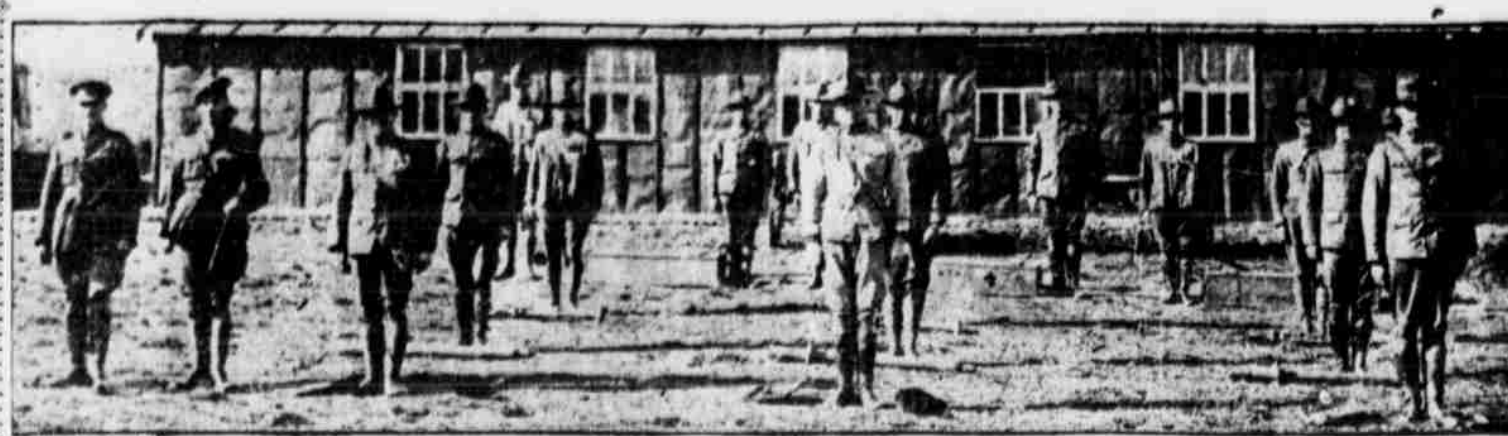
"5.—A free, open-minded and absolutely impartial adjustment of all colonial claims, based upon a strict observance of the principle that in determining all such questions of sovereignty the interests of the populations concerned must have equal weight with the equitable claims of the Government whose title is to be determined."

"6.—The evacuation of all Russian territory and such a settlement of all questions affecting Russia as will secure the best and freest co-operation of the other nations of the world in obtaining for her an unhampered and unembarrassed opportunity for the independent determination of her own political development and national policy and assure her of a sincere welcome into the society of free nations under institutions of her own choosing; and, more than a welcome, assistance also of every kind that she may need and may herself desire. The treatment accorded Russia by her sister nations in the months to come will be the acid test of their good will, of their comprehension of her needs as distinguished from their own interests, and of their intelligent and unselfish sympathy."

## EVACUATE AND RESTORE BELGIUM

"7.—Belgium, the whole world will agree, must be evacuated and restored, without any attempt to limit the sovereignty which she enjoys in common with all other free nations. No other single act will serve as

## AMERICAN ARMY OFFICERS TRAINING IN FRANCE



American officers being trained in Stokes mortar work at the British Corps School "somewhere in France." The training the American officers are receiving is thorough and covers every

phase of warfare relative to their division. The men will be well equipped to train the American fighters as they arrive to take their places at the front.

this will serve to restore confidence among the nations in the laws which they have themselves set and determined for the government of their relations with one another. Without this healing act the whole structure and validity of international law is forever impaired."

"8.—All French territory should be freed and the invaded portions restored, and the wrong done to France by Prussia in 1871 in the matter of Alsace-Lorraine, which has unsettled the peace of the world for nearly fifty years, should be righted in order that peace may once more be made secure in the interest of all."

"9.—A readjustment of the frontiers of Italy should be effected along clearly recognizable lines of nationality."

"10.—The peoples of Austria-Hungary, whose place among the nations we wish to see safeguarded and assured, should be accorded the freest opportunity of autonomous development."

"11.—Roumania, Serbia and Montenegro should be evacuated; occupied territories restored; Serbia accorded free and secure access to the sea, and the relations of the several Balkan states to one another determined by friendly counsel along historically established lines of allegiance and nationality, and international guarantees of the political and economic independence and territorial integrity of the several Balkan states should be entered into."

## THE FUTURE OF TURKEY.

"12.—The Turkish portions of the present Ottoman Empire should be assured a secure sovereignty, but the other nationalities which are now under Turkish rule should be assured an undoubted security of life and an absolutely unmolested opportunity of autonomous development, and the Dardanelles should be permanently opened as a free passage to the ships and commerce of all nations under international guarantees."

"13.—An independent Polish state should be erected which should include the territories inhabited by indisputably Polish populations, which should be assured a free and secure access to the sea, and whose political and economic independence and territorial integrity should be guaranteed by international covenant."

"14.—A general association of nations must be formed under specific covenants for the purpose of affording mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity to great and small states alike."

## STAND TOGETHER TO THE END.

"In regard to these essential rectifications of wrong and assertions of right, we feel ourselves to be intimate partners of all the Governments and peoples associated together against the Imperialists. We cannot be separated in interest or divided in purpose—we stand together until the end."

"For such arrangements and covenants we are willing to fight and to continue to fight until they are achieved, but only because we wish the right to prevail and desire a just and stable peace, such as can be secured only by removing the chief provocations of war, which this programme does remove."

"We have no jealousy of German greatness, and there is nothing in this programme that impairs it. We grudge her no achievement or distinction of learning or of pacific enterprise such as have made her record very bright and very enviable. We do not wish to injure her or to block in any way her legitimate influence or power. We do not wish to fight her, either with arms or with hostile arrangements of trade, if she is willing to associate herself with us and the other peace-loving nations of the world in covenants of justice and law and fair dealing. We wish her only to accept a place of equality among the peoples of the world—the new world in which we now live—instead of a place of mastery."

"Neither do we presume to suggest to her any alteration or modification of her institutions. But it is necessary, we must frankly say, and necessary as a preliminary to any intelligent dealings with her on our part, that we should know whom her spokesmen speak for when they speak to us, whether for the Reichstag majority or for the military party and the men whose creed is imperial domination."

"We have spoken now surely in terms too concrete to admit of any further doubt or question. An evident principle runs through the whole programme I have outlined. It is the principle of justice to all peoples and nationalities and their right to live on equal terms of liberty and safety with one another, whether they be strong or weak. Unless this principle be made its foundations, no part of the structure of international justice can stand. The peoples of the United States could act upon no other principle and to the vindication of this principle they are ready to devote their lives, their honor and everything that they possess."

"The moral climax of this, the culminating and final war for human liberty, has come, and they are ready to put their own strength, their own highest purpose, their own integrity and devotion to the test."

## PRAISES RED CROSS WORK AMONG FRENCH TROOPS

Representative of Gen. Petain's Staff Says Much Has Been Done to Uphold Morale

PARIS, Jan. 8.—Gérald Goleaux, as a representative of the French General Staff, called at the headquarters of the American Red Cross in Paris to-day to express the satisfaction of the military authorities at the work the Red Cross was doing for the French soldiers, especially by means of the organization's canteens.

"The only thing that matters in this war," said Gen. Goleaux, "is to beat the Germans and to accomplish this the all-important factor is the morale of the men. This you have done much to uphold. The atmosphere you create is more valuable than even you can realize."

Law Against Birth Control Provisions Is Constitutional.

ALBANY, Jan. 8.—The constitution of New York's penal law prohibiting the dissemination of birth control information or paraphernalia, under which Mrs. Margaret Sanger, birth control advocate of New York, was convicted and served thirty days in the workhouse, was held constitutional to-day by the Court of Appeals.

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## WIDE GERMAN SPLIT CAUSED BY GEORGE AND RUSSIAN NEGOTIATIONS

(Continued from First Page.)

the two parties at Brest-Litovsk and that if the demands of the Central Powers to annex or join the territories in question to the two last empires in Europe, then there will again be only an armistice and there will be no lasting and honorable peace with Russia, which country will not eternally wear Lenin's red livery or be satisfied with the disintegration and communistic dwarf communities."

Herr Harden says that even were the Letts, Lithuanians, Livonians and Estonians, who for five centuries have been opposed to all Germanism, contrary to all expectations, to vote for union with the German Empire, Germany would be obliged to refuse that union, for its body cannot bear fresh foreign elements and it does not desire, by provoking the deep hostility of the Russian people, which before 1910 will comprise 200,000,000 souls, to brew a conflagration for its western enemies."

"The key to the temple of peace, Herr Harden declares, lies in the Capitol at Washington."

## CROWN PRINCE JOINS GENERALS IN OPPOSITION TO THE KAISER'S PLANS

Von Kuehlmann Supported by the Kaiser in His Dealings With the Bolsheviks

LONDON, Jan. 8.—A despatch from Paris quotes La Liberté as declaring the Bolsheviks have consented to renew peace negotiations with the Teutons at Brest-Litovsk. The paper declares the apparent breach between the two peace delegations was only a farce.

Mystery still surrounds the two recent Crown Councils in Berlin, but it is learned that the Crown Prince, Hindenburg and Ludendorff, as spokesmen for the Pan-German annexationists, ordered Foreign Minister von Kuehlmann, in his peace offers to the Bolsheviks, to leave some loophole by which Germany might demand the annexation of Russian territory. When the Russians rejected these terms, there was a quarrel in the Crown Council, the Kaiser backing the lukewarm Kuehlmann, while the Crown Prince and his clique adhered uncompromisingly to the annexation demands.

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## ALL GERMANY WANTS ARE BELGIUM, COURLAND AND NORTHERN FRANCE

Gen. Von Lieb, in Speech to Conservative Congress, Says France Must Be Bled White.

ZURICH, Jan. 8.—"We must recognize only one principle, that might is right, and must know neither sentiment nor consideration of humanity or compassion," said Gen. Von Lieb in a speech before the Conservative Congress at Halle, Prussia, in which he declared Germany must have Courland, Belgium and Northern France.

"We will incorporate Courland, bringing in sixty million Russians, and the Slav nightmare will then ride us no longer," Gen. von Lieb asserted.

"We must have Belgium and Northern France," he continued. "The curse of God is upon the French. Portuguese possessions must disappear. France must pay until bled white."

"You may call me jingo, Chauvinist or anything you like, but we must have a strong peace."

## SOLDIER GETS 15 YEARS FOR REFUSING TO DO DUTY

Would Not Obey Orders to Go on Sentry and Feigned Illness on Another Occasion.

AYER, Mass., Jan. 8.—Nathan Hyatt of Springfield, a member of the National Army at Camp Devens, to-day was given a fifteen-year sentence in the Government prison at Fort Jay, N. Y., and ordered dishonorably discharged for refusal to perform military duty. The sentence, the most severe imposed here by a general court martial, was approved by the camp commander and published as a warning to men in the service against similar infractions of discipline.

Hyatt, a private in Company 19, Depot Brigade, was convicted on two charges. The first alleged that on Dec. 10, when ordered by Second Lieut. Herbert E. Jacques of Boston to go on sentry duty he refused, saying he would rather be in the guard house. On the same day, it was charged in another count, he feigned illness in an attempt to evade duty.

## PERSHING REPORTS SEVEN DEATHS AMONG HIS TROOPS

Four Die of Pneumonia, One of Appendicitis, One of Meningitis and One of Fractured Skull.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Deaths of the following private soldiers in France were reported to-day by Gen. Pershing: Joseph J. McNeary, fractured skull, Manchester, Mass.; Phillip V. Campbell, pneumonia, Picture Gallery, Utah; Earl C. Imel, pneumonia, Union City, Ind.; Neil Sharp, pneumonia, Denver, Col.; L. Altman, meningitis, Long Branch, Wash.; William C. Sackwell, pneumonia, Ferry, Wash.; Christy Douglas, appendicitis, Joliet, Ill.

## ONE OF MARNE HEROES, AIDE OF JOFFRE, IS DEAD

Gen. Grossetti Executed the Famous Flank Movement that Clinched the Victory.

PARIS, Jan. 8.—Gen. Grossetti, who commanded the Forty-second Division under Foch in the battle of the Marne and executed the famous flank movement which decided the fate of Fere-Champenoise and the victory of the Ninth French Army, is dead at the age of fifty-five.

Gen. Grossetti took part in the operations in the Champagne and at Verdun and subsequently commanded an army at Salonica. He relinquished this command last October on account of illness and returned home.

## GERMANS RAID POST NEAR FLESQUIERES

Only One Man Missing, Says British Report on It—Enemy Artillery Again Active.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—"An enemy party raided one of our posts yesterday noon in the neighborhood of Flesquieres," the War Office announces. "One of our men is missing."

"Hostile artillery showed some activity during the night in the neighborhoods of Bullecourt and Passchendaele."

BERLIN (via London), Jan. 8.—Repulse of English companies which attacked at dusk east of Bullecourt was announced in to-day's official statement.

## NEW DRIVE AGAINST TURKS.

Third Offensive Started in Arabia by British Forces.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—A third offensive against the Turks has been started by British expeditionary forces, according to official reports received to-day.

In Arabia, in the vicinity of Shabin, British troops yesterday captured sixty-two Turks and several guns, the entire force and armament of Ma'inah.

Tarnowski Named Austrian Delegate to Russian Conference.

## GERMANY SPURNS GEORGE'S TERMS IN CENSORED PRESS

Universal Condemnation of the British Premier's Latest Peace Speech.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Evidence of the care the German Government is taking to direct public opinion and deceive not only its enemies but its own people, is contained in a series of secret instructions issued to the German press by the censorship which have fallen into the hands of the State Department. These instructions cover a period of less than three months of last year, but they tell a very complete story.

Owners of newspapers and publishers generally are not only limited as to the character of the articles printed, but in many cases are told what they should publish and in what terms.

## Comment of German Press in Light of Censorship.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 8.—Discussing the statement of war aims made by Premier Lloyd George, the Rheinische Westfaelische Zeitung of Essen says:

"When Lloyd George and British labor demand Alsace for France and the German colonies, Arabia, Syria and Palestine for England and speak of the war indemnity we will have to pay, the answer, in view of the actual situation, is: 'It is too much.'"

The newspaper thinks that the calmer tone in which Lloyd George spoke is worth noting, and adds:

"Well, Lloyd George too will one day become reasonable. Until then the U-boats and Hindenburg's sword will help."

"Everybody will have expected in the speech a definite reply to the question whether the present British intentions will bring us nearer to peace," says the Berliner Tagblatt. "Lloyd George admitted that the ideals and aims which have been placed in the foreground up to the present are not for the Entente policy the main thing, but territorial questions are."

The Morgen Post says: "The sense of Lloyd George's statement may be summarized in the short formula that Great Britain wants to retain whatever it attaches value to in the interest of its world position. We must show Great Britain by deeds that we are the victors, not the vanquished."

The Boersen Courier of Berlin regards Mr. Lloyd George's speech as an attempt to isolate Germany by intimidating her allies.

The Boersen Zeitung says that an important point in connection with the speech is that there is a martial difference between the present British war aims and those known to have been held recently. This newspaper believes the reason may be found in England's present position, which it describes as difficult.

The Tages Zeitung makes the statement that a peace assuring to the people of the German Empire a safe and free future can be obtained only by victory over England.

The Kreuz Zeitung declares that Mr. Lloyd George's programme can be carried through only after the complete defeat of Germany.

In the Taegische Rundschau of Berlin Gen. Liebert says the balance of the war is greatly in favor of Great Britain, which has firmly in hand not only the Cape-to-Cairo line of communication, but the more important overland route from Calcutta to the Persian Gulf. These questions, General writes, must be settled at the peace conference, and everything depends on the skill of the anti-British group whether it or Great Britain shall finally triumph.

The Nachrichten of Dusseldorf says: "There is no Alsace-Lorraine question for us, and the speech cannot, therefore, aim at promoting peace."

## MUST FIGHT UNTIL ENEMY YIELDS, SAYS KING OF BAVARIA

"Not an Inch of German Territory Will Be Given Up," He Declares.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 8.—King Ludwig of Bavaria is quoted in a Munich despatch as having said yesterday, at a reception on his birthday, that the terms of Germany's enemies were exorbitant.

"Not an inch of German territory will be given up," he declared. "We must try to safeguard our frontiers." Asserting that the Bavarians, like the other Germans, were victorious everywhere, the King added: "May we succeed also in defeating our latest enemies, the Americans."

"We must fight until the enemy accepts our conditions," declared the King.

## BRITISH DESTROYER SUNK.

Ten Members of Crew Are Lost in the Mediterranean.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—A British torpedo boat destroyer has been torpedoed and sunk in the Mediterranean Sea, according to an Admiralty announcement.

All the officers of the destroyer were saved, but ten members of the crew were lost.

with us. It was intended to throw suspicion on the negotiations at Brest-Litovsk. The sword alone can convince this enemy and make him ready for peace."

The Austrian press comments in similar vein. The Neue Freie Presse of Vienna says: "Lloyd George's peace terms are nothing else than the ruthless idea, clad in many words, that force shall decide, that the war shall continue until it has been established unquestionably who is the strongest. Lloyd George announces freedom for all peoples with the exception of those under his own yoke."

## EAGLE AVIATION SCHOOL

Men Prepared for U. S. Army, Navy and Aircraft Industry.

Instruction given in Airplane Mechanics and Aero-dynamics, under direct supervision of officers who have just returned from active service in France. Complete five weeks course only \$75. Daily lessons, evening morning, afternoon or evening, at your convenience. Employment for the first class begins Saturday, Jan. 12th. Enroll at once or you will have to wait for the next class, commencing March 1st. Call or write for booklet.

114 West 42nd St. Tel. Bryant 4252.

## DIED.

ALBERTSON.—Suddenly, on Jan. 7, at his residence, No. 44 Morristown Drive, ALBERT C. ALBERTSON, to his 62d year, leaving a widow and one son. Funeral service on Wednesday, Jan. 9, at 1 P. M.

HAMMOND.—LOUISE HAMMOND. Services at CAMPBELL FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 60th St., Wednesday, 8:30 P. M.

PETERSEN.—On Jan. 7, TILDA M. PETERSEN, wife of Nels Peteresen, in her 45th year.

Funeral services at her late residence, 1252 64th St., Brooklyn, Wednesday evening, Jan. 9, at 8 o'clock. Interment, Thursday, A. M., at Evergreen Cemetery.

REDWOOD.—MARIA REDWOOD. Services at CAMPBELL FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 60th St., Tuesday, 2:30 P. M.

REMIEN.—HANS CHRISTIAN REMIEN. Services at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway and 60th St. (Campbell Building), Tuesday, 8 P. M.

REYNOLDS.—MINA REYNOLDS. THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway and 60th St. (Frank Campbell Building).

WANEH.—MARY CAMPBELL FUNERAL CHURCH, services Monday 2 P. M., 33rd way & 60th St.

# CANDY

PENNY A POUND PROFIT

WHEN this business was started, the founders thought if they manufactured two hundred pounds of Candy a day, they were doing good work. To-day this organization is manufacturing over SIXTY TONS of Candy daily, and with this tremendous output we can scarcely meet the demands of the LOFT Candy buying public.

*George W. Loft*

ATTRACTIVE OFFERINGS FOR TUESDAY

TURKISH LAGOOMS—Perhaps this confection is more commonly known as Fruit Paste. A collection of pure deliciousness, produced by the use of pure California Honey and chosen almonds. Each candy has its own wrapper in military waved pattern.

FOUND BOX. 24c

CHOCOLATE COCONUT ROYALS—The choicest San Blas grated coconut cream combined with the heart of this candy is a clank of our fragrance, select chocolate.

FOUND BOX. 39c

MINUTE STICKS—The kiddie's candy. This collection presents about 20 dainty little sticks of Pure Swiss Candy in 10 pleasing fruit and apple flavors. The big folk like 'em too.

PER BOX. 19c

Loft  
New York  
Stores: New York, Brooklyn, Newark.  
The specified weight includes the container.